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 5:30 p.m. to 6 p.m.; 6 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.;
 6:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.;
 7:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.; 8 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.;
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 which has a Congregationalist.
 Boston is the only city in the United States
 which has a visitor or a transient sojourner
 in. Only the resident citizen possesses
 those own most of it who best know
 past, and understand most clearly what
 has stood for that men value. Such citi-

are like owners of homes rich in treasures of art and literature, who, when they entertain a guest, give life and meaning to the things they own. It is this that makes a city really great in character: a city must have a noble history, abundant and well-kept memorials of it, and citizens who know, appreciate and are proud of it. Such a city has rich assets in its past, and its people and in the advantages it can give to its citizens. Boston, in these respects, is the richest city in the United States. More great events in American history, more great men, more great things in it than in any other city have been associated with it than with any other city. It has stood for political and religious and individual freedom, for self-government, for rights of the people, for the rights of the oppressed, for the truth.

its citizens believed it, and for a united unity, with a persistence handed down from father to son as a sacred inheritance, to do what was right and to be true to their own. These things go far toward making it desirable above most other places as a residence for the best classes of Americans.

Boston for these reasons has a peculiar attractiveness for visitors. The Common is a fascinating story to relate to all who visit. The city is so small that one can rarely does one pass the Shaw monument without finding a group before it, to whom is giving its message of the heroism of saving the ignorant and the helpless. The old state house are among a number of buildings whose value to Boston cannot be estimated in money. Last year at the

sons were registered from various parts of our own country, and 477 from other lands. All such places are permanent educational centers, and the city has a great success on the character of the rising generation of the city and extending their influence through the entire country.

Dr. H. B. Hall has been prodigally wasteful of the historic things that are away from the Hancock House. One must search diligently to find where the old Province House stood. The old first church, Trinity Street Church, is now the old one. The churches—who knows where they stood or at they did to make Boston what it is?

Now Park Street Church is about to be sold. The old one is now the old one. What the institutions of Boston have been and have done must be forgotten if their material abiding places disappear.

domination or a party, but of the whole
The loss of them is a loss to coming
generations greater than their fathers can
imagine. It is time for Bostonians to
struggle for the preservation of the most
valuable possessions which they hold in com-
mon.

WEST POINT.

Now This Strategic Place Was Occu-
pied in the Revolution.

in the Chicago Tribune.

The antiquity of Fort Putnam, at the
West Point Military Academy, has been a
question of dispute the last few days, but
will probably soon be righted, and its pro-
prietorship will be settled.

something like it, will be carried out by the Military Academy came into being, and various other facts about it, are of interest to every loyal American. The tract of land owned by the government at West Point contains about 2,105 acres, and was first settled in May, 1723. The greater part of this area was purchased from Stephen Moore on September 10, 1790, for \$11,005. The smaller and southerly portion was bought from Oliver Gridley on May 13, 1824. The United States Government of New York decided jurisdiction over that part of the property on which the principal edifice connected with the institution stands, and only reserved the right to execute the will of the original owner, whether the land or personal property of the United States.

the importance of West Point in the revolution, and due to his command of the river, then the thoroughfare for freight and passenger traffic between the seaboard and the interior. Early in 1775 the provincial congress, in response to a resolution of the continental congress, resolved to fortify the Highlands, and sent commissioners, accompanied by Colonel Bernard Romans, to reconnoitre the site of a fortification. Romans was a willful, choleric Hollander, engineer by profession and an employee of the British crown. He constructed the fortification on the site of the present Fort Mifflin (later Fort Mifflin's Rock), but in such an unscientific manner as to invite the strictures of some capable experts of his own profession. In 1790 the British government sent a report by a special commission of inspection, made to Congress on November 23,

... that the works could be assailed from the rear, and that the right flank was in danger, to the enemy, it was planned to occupy and fortify West Point, but the position was not followed, and "the key to the passage of the Highlands [was] opportunely thrown into the hands of the enemy." After British had abandoned the Highlands in August, 1777, Generals Putnam and James Mifflin were detailed to superintend the operation. On September 26, 1777, and on January 1778, the headquarters of the command-in-chief were transferred to West Point. It was here that General Mifflin said, "many" and pointed out "one" against that unnecessary and miserable custom of swearing.

West Point had cost \$3,000,000. In addition to the cost of the fortifications, the cost of the war was accounted the "American Gibraltar."